

WOULD GO AFOOT BUT FOR CROWDS

Wilson Wishes to Walk From White House to Capitol.

STILL INSISTS ON SIMPLICITY

Has Impressed on Members of Committee His Desires for Unostentatious Inauguration. Martin and Underwood Confer About Plans for Remainder of Session.

Princeton, N. J., January 1.—Governor Woodrow Wilson intimated tonight that if it were possible he would like to go afoot between the White House and Capitol when he takes the oath of office as President of the United States. He realized, however, that the crowds would make it impossible. Jeffersonian simplicity, the kind that the President-elect would like to emulate, he remarked, consisted not of a horseback ride, as some historians have chronicled it, but merely an unostentatious walk down Pennsylvania Avenue in the company of a few citizens.

"The story that Jefferson rode on horseback to the Capitol and hitched his horse to a post while he went in to take the oath of office, isn't true," said the Governor.

He was told that Governor Sulzer had walked to the Capitol at Albany. Mr. Wilson spoke approvingly of this. He was asked if he had made any plans for his own inauguration in this connection.

"I had not thought out the method at all," he said. "I have simply satisfied myself with impressing the gentlemen on the inaugural committee with the desire to have the inauguration as simple as possible."

The President-elect was questioned as to whether he thought it would be an added convenience to members of Congress to know just how soon after the closing of the present session of Congress they would have to assemble for an extra session. He indicated that one of the very first acts of his administration would be to announce the date of the new session.

"Congress will be in session until March 1 anyway," he said. "And there will not be much of an interval between that day and the extra session."

The President-elect, it is said, will go to Washington March 3, spending the night at a hotel near the White House. He will be accompanied by his family and a few friends. He will not be accompanied by his family and a few friends. He will not be accompanied by his family and a few friends.

Mapping Out Plans. Washington, January 1.—Representative Underwood and Senator Martin, Democratic leaders, respectively, of House and Senate, had a conference today over the plans for Democratic work during the balance of the session that opens to-morrow. The session was agreed on, but the Democratic leaders discussed in detail President-elect Wilson's tariff views as outlined to Mr. Underwood at Trenton yesterday.

SULZER TAKES OATH

Simple Ceremonies Mark His Inauguration As Governor.

Albany, N. Y., January 1.—William Sulzer, of New York, was inaugurated Governor of the Empire State today. Himself a Democrat, he succeeds John A. Dix, who, upon assuming office two years ago, was the first Democratic Governor in eighteen years.

In the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, which was thronged with State and court officials and prominent citizens, Mr. Sulzer took the formal oath of office. In his inaugural address he promised "an honest, efficient, an economical, and a business-like administration of public affairs."

The formal ceremonies in the Assembly Chamber differed but little from those of other years, but there was a vast difference between the events immediately preceding Governor Sulzer's induction into office and inauguration on New Year's Day.

This year at the executive's request there was no military display, which formerly has been a feature of inauguration day. There was, instead, only a small procession from the executive mansion to the Capitol made up of the incoming and retiring Governors and their staffs. The customary Governor's salute of nineteen guns was omitted also.

Governor-elect Sulzer adhered to his announced determination to walk and, with Governor Dix at his side, they proceeded to the Capitol with their secretaries and staffs following. Carriages, which had been engaged to convey the Governors and their escorts, trailed along empty.

NATAL IS NEARING PORT

British Cruiser Is Bringing Body of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

Newport, R. I., January 1.—The British cruiser Natal, bearing the body of Whitelaw Reid, late United States ambassador to Great Britain, was in wireless communication with the naval radio station here to-night, and reported that she would pass the Nantuxet Shoals lightship about 2 P. M. to-morrow.

The battleships Florida and North Dakota and the destroyers Roe, Drayton, McCall and Paulding will meet the Natal off the lightship and convey her to an anchorage in the North River, New York. Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske is in command of this squadron.

The radio station transmitted to Washington wireless messages from the Natal to the naval attaché of the British embassy, Captain Greaves, of the Natal, reported that the weather was good, with a smooth sea.

FIGHTING WHITE PLAGUE

Campaign During Past Year Cost Nearly \$10,000,000.

New York, January 1.—Almost \$10,000,000 was spent in the United States last year in fighting the white plague, according to a report made today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Of this year's expenditures \$5.6 per cent came from Federal, State, county or municipal funds.

New York heads the list of States in expenditures with a total of \$5,162,216; Massachusetts standing second with \$2,219,527; Massachusetts is third with \$1,467,219; and Colorado fourth, with \$1,167,320. Only \$25,000 of Colorado's expenditures was for public funds.

TURKS, IN DEFEAT, YIELD TO ALLIES

Finally Capitulate to Majority of Their Demands.

BROUGHT TO KNEES BY THREAT OF WAR

Agrees to Give Up Practically All of European Empire. Leaving Fate of Adrianople to Be Settled Later by Porte and Bulgaria.

London, January 1.—After their protracted diplomatic skirmishing, the Turks finally capitulated to a majority of the demands of the Balkan allies at today's session of the Turkish-Balkan peace conference in St. James Palace. They agreed to cede practically the whole of the Ottoman Empire's European dominions except Adrianople and the territory between it and Constantinople to the victorious but traditionally despised neighbors. The terms the Turkish delegates presented to the conference as a counter-proposition to the demands of the allies were:

The rectification of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier by making the boundary west of the line now occupied by the troops of the allies in the village of Adrianople.

The question of the status of Adrianople to be settled by Turkey and Bulgaria direct.

The cession of the remainder of European Turkey, including Janina and Scutari, to the allies.

The Albanian and Cretan questions to be solved by the powers.

The Aegean Islands to remain Turkish.

The announcement of these terms was wrung from the Ottoman delegates with the greatest difficulty. They came only after Rechad Pasha had reiterated Turkey's desire to shift responsibility for adjudicating all the vital questions to the great powers and the representatives of the allies had registered their unhesitating objections to such a course and plainly had given the Turks to understand that failure of the Ottoman delegates to embark upon serious negotiations would mean a resumption of hostilities.

INCREASE V. M. I.'S VALUE TO NATION

Proposed Bill Adds Cavalry and Artillery Training.

COST IS LITTLE TO GOVERNMENT

Equipment to Be Issued Class A Military Schools, With Allowance for Keep of Horses. Instructors Get Army Training—Virginians Work for Bill.

Bills will soon be introduced in Congress vitally affecting the future of the Virginia Military Institute and the half-dozen other military schools of the first rank in the country. They have for their purpose nothing less than to provide an inexpensive way for the government to secure men as the output of these institutions who will be fit for the cavalry and field artillery, as well as for the infantry service.

It is said to be probable that the bill will be presented in the House of Representatives by Congressman James Hay, of the Seventh Virginia District. In view of his position as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, his percentage of such a measure would seem to assure its enactment. The intention is to push the matter in the next Congress, the present session being too short and crowded to permit the accomplishment of the plans.

Widen Scope of Instruction.

The bill provides for the issuance, on application of the school, of field artillery equipment, not to exceed the full equipment for a firing battery, with the appropriate forge and store wagon, and cavalry equipment not to exceed that necessary for a troop of not more than fifty members. In addition it is proposed to make an allowance of \$15 a month for each horse, not to exceed fifty, actually maintained for use in connection with the cavalry and artillery instruction. Ammunition and supplies for one battery and a troop of fifty men are also to be issued on requisition.

This distribution is to be made by the Secretary of War, under regulations to be prescribed by him, and is to be limited to such military schools at which officers of the regular army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics and whose students have exhibited such proficiency in military training and knowledge as to have obtained the War Department rating of "Class A, distinguished." The Virginia Military Institute and perhaps seven other schools in the United States would be eligible, but it is said that in practice probably only one other besides the Virginia school would be in position to comply with the requirements or would desire to do so.

Add Cavalry and Artillery.

The result of such a measure would be that cadets of the Virginia Military Institute would receive military training in the cavalry and artillery service, in addition to the infantry training now given to the country in more of them useful to the nation in the event of a war. The number of mounted organizations would have to be greatly increased at the outbreak of hostilities, and a sufficient number of trained men for this work is sadly lacking, since very few are available for the very branches requiring the longest and most costly training. It is the policy of the War Department to encourage the cavalry and field artillery organizations in the organized militia, but there are so few commands that the men trained as officers are limited.

It is contemplated by the bill that the schools will furnish their own drill grounds, drill halls, stables, gun sheds and other facilities and provide at least thirty-six horses for mounted instruction. This cost for a month for each horse is estimated that from thirty-six to fifty horses together can be maintained for an average of \$10, and the additional allowance would go toward employing hawks and grooms, paying shoeing and veterinary charges and for the purchase of horses to replace losses.

Army Instructors.

The bill further provides that the President may enlist an experienced sergeant of field artillery and one mechanic as extra strength to be detailed for the care of the material and for purposes of instruction, under command of the army officers on duty. The sergeant, selected from the artillery because he knows mounted mechanics would keep the material in repair. The professor of military tactics and science, from the army, is to be allowed mounted pay, as he must be mounted under the new system.

CITY MANAGERS ASSUME CHARGE

Initial Meeting of Administrative Board Is Held.

BUTLER ELECTED TO SUCCEED BECK

Whittier Made Chairman and Caucus Program Carried Out. New Officials Are Recipients of Many Congratulations From City Employees and Others.

In a flood of brilliant winter sunshine and surrounded by congratulatory friends and city officials, Richmond's first administrative board held its first meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. City employees predominated in the audience, which overflowed the capacity of the meeting room. Henry Cohn, leading a large delegation of street cleaners and James E. Dickerson, almost as large a delegation from the Water Department, both of which are now under the new board.

The actual proceedings, though somewhat formal and perfunctory, having been rehearsed at various preliminary conferences, were dignified and simple. A number of papers were put in the hands of the clerk for consideration at future sessions, and after a meeting lasting just forty minutes, the board adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock. For some time afterwards members were kept busy receiving congratulations.

Whittier Made Chairman.

Former Mayor Carlton McCarthy rapped the board to order just at 10 o'clock. After provision had been made for a temporary clerk, the caucus program was carried out by the election of Robert Whittier, Jr., as chairman, John Hirschberg, subchairman, W. W. Dunford, clerk, Charles E. Shepherd, bookkeeper, and J. B. Puller, assistant clerk.

Election of a Building Inspector was the matter in which spectators were most interested, although it was known that the board adhered to its action taken in secret caucus in naming John E. Butler, of the "Big Three," who named Mr. Butler, Mr. Folkes has issued a statement admitting his lack of qualifications, and his having been properly discharged as a deputy for bad habits, but pleading that he be given another chance. Mr. Hirschberg has made no defense of Mr. Butler, who has been regarded from the first as his candidate, and although Mr. Whittier has repeatedly promised to prepare a statement, he has as yet given no reason for electing a non-technical man to an important technical position.

Butler Made Building Inspector.

Mr. Hirschberg made the preliminary motion to put into an election of Building Inspector, which was agreed to, whereupon Mr. Folkes nominated Mr. Butler, making no statement as to his qualifications. Without comment, Mr. Beck, the retiring Building Inspector, placed in nomination Marcellus E. Wright. Suddenly recollecting that he had also a candidate, Captain McCarthy asked some questions. Mr. Saville's name was nominated. Mr. Saville, Mr. Hirschberg made the only second opinion speech, very briefly endorsing Mr. Butler and expressing his confidence in him. The roll call resulted as it did in the caucus—for Butler, Messrs. Folkes, Hirschberg and Whittier; for Wright, Mr. Beck; for Saville, Captain McCarthy.

Trafford Gets No More Fees.

The caucus had named E. W. Trafford as superintendent of the City Electric Plant, but as an ordinance fixing the salary of that position is now pending before the City Council, a formal election was deferred. The Board by resolution engaging Mr. Trafford as acting superintendent at the rate of \$2,750 per annum, less one per cent on the total of his bill for all fees. There was no comment on the fact that Mr. Trafford, an expert electrical engineer and designer of the electric plant, is to receive \$550 per annum less than the bricklayer named as Building Inspector whose pay is now fixed at \$2,500 per annum. A resolution fixing the salaries of the clerical force was adopted as follows: Clerk, W. W. Dunford, \$1,000; Bookkeeper, Charles E. Shepherd, \$1,200; Assistant Clerk J. B. Puller, \$1,200.

Rules adopted in caucus were presented and adopted, providing an order of business, and for daily sessions at 10 o'clock each day except Saturdays and Sundays.

EARTH SHOCK IS FELT

Houses Shaken and Chimneys Topple Over in the Carolinas.

Greensboro, N. C., January 1.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt here this afternoon about 1:30 o'clock by a number of people. The tremor was sufficient to rattle windows, shake beds and rock chairs. Old inhabitants who resided here at the time of the Charleston earthquake say it reminded them of that occurrence. There was no damage.

Chimneys Topple Over.

Spartanburg, S. C., January 1.—An earthquake of sufficient violence to cause a number of chimneys to topple over was felt throughout the Piedmont section of South Carolina at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The trembling of the earth continued for five or six seconds, and caused people to run out of their houses in alarm. In the open country a low rumbling noise was heard.

Reports of the earthquake have been received here to-night from many places within a radius of 100 miles in all directions. The shock does not seem to have been distinctly felt at points more distant. In Union County the shock caused large cracks to form in the old county jail, while plastering fell in many residences. Many chimneys fell down at West Springs. At Chester the shock caused a linotype machine to slide a short distance across the floor of a printing office. A second shock was felt at 2 o'clock.

No Damage Done.

Charlotte, N. C., January 1.—A slight tremor of the earth was felt at Charlotte this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, but no damage was done. Aftershocks were felt in the Piedmont and mountain sections of the State show the shock to be general. At Kings Mountain a chimney was shaken down. Asheville, Ga., reports that the shock was felt, but no damage was done. Similar shocks were reported from several of the Western North Carolina towns immediately surrounding Asheville.

Felt at Asheville.

Asheville, N. C., January 1.—A slight but distinct earthquake shock was felt in Asheville about 1:30 o'clock. The shock was of sufficient violence to rattle window sashes and dishes. No damage was done. Several shocks were reported from several of the Western North Carolina towns immediately surrounding Asheville.

CASTRO IS CONTENT

Seems Satisfied With Entertainment on Ellis Island.

New York, January 1.—General Cipriano Castro ate three hearty meals and enjoyed a long walk on Ellis Island to-day. The former President of Cuba, who decided to go back voluntarily to Europe when he learned on his arrival aboard a French liner, yesterday that he would be allowed to remain in the United States, seemed satisfied with the entertainment provided him by the Federal authorities pending arrangements for his return to his native land. He received no visitors to-day, but he was accompanied by a small party of his staff. He was escorted by the immigration station's custodian, he made a tour of the island, and he was taken to a view of the harbor and the tall buildings of Lower Manhattan Island.

"An inspiring spectacle," was the English equivalent of the remark as he looked out over the city. He had little to say to any one, and paced about as if in deep introspection. If tentative plans are officially adopted for the removal of the Cuban exiles to the United States, they probably will carry Castro back across the ocean.

KINDNESS NETS FORTUNE

Doctor Who "Grabstaked" Man Will Share in Rich Mine.

New York, January 1.—Dr. Isaac W. Furman, a dentist of Bay Ridge, who was a pleasure trip in Arizona ten years ago and met a miner who was penniless, but rich in hope, and who agreed, if he should make a "strike," that the dentist was to receive a share of the proceeds.

Swisher, the dentist, went by Dr. Furman almost forgot the miner. He couldn't help chuckling when he remembered he had once thought of the miner as a "grabstake" for his money.

R. F. & P. AGREES TO SURRENDER ITS TAX EXEMPTION

Long Fight Ends With Road Put on Basis With Others.

PAYS LARGE SUM IN BACK TAXES

State Gets Six Years' Franchise Levy, and With Cities and Counties, Will Receive Two Years' Property Tax. Merger of System Probable.

Announcement was made yesterday that the final proposition of the State for compromise of the tax claims of the Commonwealth against the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company has been adopted by the Board of directors, and that it will be submitted to a meeting of the stockholders to be held on February 5 at the general office in the First National Bank Building. It is certain that the stockholders will ratify the action of the directors, since far more than a majority of the stock is represented on the board by directors for the trunk lines which control the company, and, in addition, the State's interest will be voted for the compromise.

As a result of the settlement, the State will receive the sum of \$165,546.82, of which \$112,108.60 is franchise tax, and \$53,438.22 is property tax. Richmond will receive \$57,531.67. In addition, all the cities and counties which the road runs will receive amounts equal to the property taxes for one year.

Will Surrender Exemptions.

More important than all, the railroad agrees to surrender forever all its exemptions from taxation, which it has enjoyed for nearly eighty years, and agrees further to give up every nonrepealable feature of its charter and all exclusive rights and privileges granted to it by the General Assembly, and not enjoyed by similar corporations. It pledges itself to secure from the State Corporation Commission such amendments to its charter as will make it subject to all the requirements and conditions of the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof, in the same manner as these requirements apply to steam railroad companies operating in Virginia.

Settlement of this question ends a controversy of many years' standing, causing fights at every session of the Legislature, endless criticisms of the railroad, attempts to punish it and force it into compliance with the wishes of the General Assembly regarding its taxation and the surrender of the features of its charter giving it an advantage over similar concerns.

Privileges and Burdens.

Chartered on February 25, 1834, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was from the beginning exempt from all forms of taxation, except on its property, State or local. It was a brand new line in those days, and it seems the original incorporators were in doubt as to whether or not it would be a success. In this event, a stagecoach line was to be put in operation. It is provided in the charter, for instance, that a train must be stopped at any point along the line to receive or discharge passengers on demand. Naturally, such a privilege could not be granted by a modern road, but the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac sought to attain substantial compliance by establishing stations at an average of little more than a mile apart, to be used as signal stops for purely local trains. Threats have frequently been made to enforce this provision if the railroad did not submit to taxation.

As railroading grew, and as the vast stream of commerce between North and South poured over this road, it increased in importance. At all times it has been kept up to the standard and has been equal to the demands of the community, so that now it is one of the most efficient, successful, profitable and important pieces of railroad line in the world. The road runs between Elber Station in Richmond, and Quantico Monument in Prince William County. The Washington Southern, which has always been taxed, carries the line to the south end of the Potomac Bridge.

State Is Owner of Stock.

The Commonwealth has for many years been owner of a large block of stock in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac. It has a member of the board of directors. This stock in recent years has been very profitable, paying a substantial amount into the treasury, which, by act of Legislature, is made applicable to the sinking fund, and is used for reduction of the State debt.